# NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS.

GOVERNMENT EXHIBITS AT NEW-ORLEANS. & LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT TO CONGRESS-APPROPRIATIONS ASKED FOR.

WASHINGTON, June 9 .- The President to-day transmitted to Congress a communication accompanied by a letter from the Board of Managers of the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, relative to an appropriation for making a complete collection of the and materials deemed desirable to place on ex-Mibition. A part of the President's letter is as follows : The important purposes and benefits of the New-Orleans Exhibition are continental in their scope. Stand-ing at the threshold of the almost unopened markets of Spanish and Portuguese America, New-Orleans is a natural gateway to their trade, and the exhibition offers to the people of Mexico and Central and South America an adequate knowledge of our farming implements, metal manufactures, cotton and woollen goods and the like manufactures, cotton and woollen goods and the like necessities of existence in respect to which these countries are either deficient or supplied to a limited extent. The breaking down of the barriers which still separate us from the Republics of America whose productions so entirely complement our own will aid greatly in removing the disparity of commercial intercourse under which less than ten per cent of our exports goes to American countries. I trust that congress will realize the urgancy of this recommendation, and make its appropriation immediately available, so that the board may lose no time in undertaking the extensive preparations necessary to spread a intimate knowledge of our Governmental institutions and National resources among the people of our country, and of neighboring States in a way to command the respect due it in the family of nations.

The following are the estimates in detail: For the War Department, \$135,000; Navy Department, \$110,000; State Department, \$10,000; Treasury Department. \$20,000; Interior Department, (on including Bureau of Education, \$40,000; Post Office Department, \$20,000; Department of Justice, \$3,000; Smithsonian Institution, including National Museum and Commission of Fish and Fisheries, \$90,000; incidental expenses, \$20,000. Total, \$588,000. ecessities of existence in respect to which these coun-

#### STEPHEN W. DORSEY'S SUGGESTIONS. WHAT THE EX-SENATOR WISHES THE SPRINGER COMMITTEE TO DO.

Washington, June 9 .- The committee which has been investigating the Star Route trials will probably make no further effort to secure the attendance of ex Senator Dorsey as a witness. Subpomas, letters and telegrams have been sent for him to appear, but their receipt has never been acknowledged. Colonel Ingersoll recently informed the chairman of the committee that he had advised Mr. Dorsey not to testify. Early in March the ex-Senator sent the following letter to Mr. Springer:

informed the chairman of the committee that he had advised Mr. Dorsey not to testify. Early in March the exsentor sent the following letter to Mr. Springer:

The telegraphic report that has reached me respecting thely testimony of Thomas L. James and Wayne MacVeagh, excites my curlosity as picturesque specimens of falsohood. I never doubted their capacity in that direction, but I have always doubted their courage to assert it. James's whole story as to Garfield is a miserable fabrication of a miserable man.

I would be glad it you would call ex-Senstor Spencer and compel him to tell when and where he ever saw me pay Brady one cent. If he names the time and place then call for the resord of the hotol and see if I was there. As a matter of truth I never saw Brady in New-York in my life, and never spoke to him half a dozen times until the Star Route trials began. Summon W. W. Wilshire and force him to say what bribe he got from the Government to turn Rerdell over. Then call Rerdell and ascertsin from him what division of the bribe was made between himself and Wilshire. I think Rerdell is now in Florida, but you can easily ascertain.

William Dickson, of coarse, you will see. Summon also Colonel R. G. Ingersoil, and I hope you will give him the largest latitude of statement. Summon Mr. Milliam blekson, of coarse, who is the place of Mr. Milliam, also Mr. Hodges, who is the bookkeeper for that Department. And if I was in your place I would make Brewster come on the stand and tell all the facts in recard to the expenditures of public money and produce all the data, showing how the appropriations for Che expenses of coarse sil over the country were applied by hun to the Star Route trial, and if you can get the proof you will find that the Yrassary of the United States was robbed of milkings of deliars for the purposes of bribery and corruptics in its vitest form.

Suppens John W. Dorsey, of Middlebury, Vt. who will give you all the facts in regard to prive to be indicted. Mr. Sulsbury, of Sail Lake, Utah, in my belief

money paid. Mr. Brown, a confractor in washington, came to me in New-York at the beginning of the investigation of the Star Routes and wanted me to contribute \$7,000 for corrupt purposes, which I declined to pay. George E spenser demanded of the late J. W. Bosker and myself \$12,000 to pay to Mr. Elkins for the purpose of svoiding indictment and prosecution, and I replied that I would not pay a penny, and never did.

I would eall for all the books and papers touchins this matter in the hands of the Sixth Auditor, and put an expert in charge of them, and you will ascertain, first, that I never received a contractor, and, second, that the men who did receive it were never prosecuted. Of course these suggestions are stuply dropped for your consideration. There is one bling, however, I wish to ask of you personally: That, while I am entirely willing to give your committee the fullest knowledge I have, my business engagements are such that it would be almost impossible for me to leave here until the indule of May. I also express the wish that the suppensa for J. W. Dorsey and Mrs. Dora E. Peek and myself be so arranged that we can appear the same day in Washington. Colonel Ingersoil, I hope, will see you in the course of three or

THE CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC BILL. WASHINGTON, June 9.—The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was reported to the Senate from the Appropriations Committee to day. It appropriates \$1.785,576, an increase over the appropriation provided by the bill as passed by the House of \$801,865 and an increase of \$205,975 over the appropriation. an increase of \$205,975 over the estimates. The princi pa increases over the estimates, which are also increases over the House bill, are \$230,000 for expenses under the neutrality net; \$25,500 for a commission to the Central and South American countries, and \$15,000 for a commer-

and south American conditions, as the Congo Valley.

Among the changes from the House bill are the following: The salaries of the ministers to Austria and Italy are increased from \$10,000 to \$12,000 cach. A minister is provided for both Bolivia and Ecuador, at a salary o \$5,000 each, justead of making the ministers to Chili and Perucharge d'affaires of those countries. A minister resident instead of a Consul-General is provided for Roumania, Servia and Greece. An appropriation of \$20,000 is made for charge d'affaires ad interim and diplomatic officers abroad. The appropriation for salaries of secreofficers abroad. The appropriation for salaries of secretaries and interpreters of leganous is increased from \$46,200 to \$52,500; the appropriations for contingent expenses of foreign intercourse proper from \$15,500 to \$50,000, and the appropriation for salaries of Consus-General from \$78,000 to \$92,000. Consuls instead of Consuls-General are provided as follows: At Cairo at a salary of \$5,000; for Equador at \$3,000; at Matamoras at \$2,500; and at Liverpool at \$6,000. The appropriation of \$5,000 for a Consuls-General at Buchareas is stricken out. The appropriation for salaries of Consuls, vice-Consuls, connected agents, and Consular Consuls, vice-Consuls, connected agents, and Consular Clerks is increased trom \$309,000 to \$344,000, and an appropriation of \$224,556 for an international boundary survey between the United States and Mexico is provided.

MR. ROBINSON ONCE MORE.

WASHINGTON, June 9 .- In the House to-day bill was introduced by Mr. Robinson, of New-York, smending the statutes relating to honors and awards for galantry in the naval service, and to prevent American officers from seeking decorations from foreign Powers.

Also a joint resolution granting permission to "Rap," the newsboy Michael Quigley, and others to accept the thanks of Congress for heroic conduct in saving lives. The resoof Congress for heroic conduct in saving lives. The resolution, which is preceded by a long preamble reciting the various deeds of daring performed by firemen, long-shoremen, and others in New York and Brooklyn, grants the thanks of Congress to the persons named, and declares that any member who refuses to give unanimous consent to the immediate passage of the resolution is a disgrace to himself and a disgrace to his countrymen. On motion of Mr. Dunham, of Illinois, the resolution, and laughter, was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

## THE MEXICAN PENSION BILL.

Washington, June 9 .- In the Senate to-day the Mexican Soldiers' Penaton bill was taken up and the pending amendment was laid on the table, being Mr Riddleberger's amendment to strike out the phrase " for the suppression of the rebellion" from Mr. Hoar's amendment providing pensions for soldiers who fought "in the late war for the suppression of the rebellion." Mr. Hoar's amendment was then laid on the table by a

Mr. Van Wyck offered an amendment giving a pension of \$8 a month in addition to the \$8 a month provided by the bill, to officers and enlisted men, or their widows who are dependent in whole or in part upon his or her own labor,

or on the assistance of others, for support. Laid on the table by a vote of 28 to 11.

Mr. Wilson offered an amendment providing that no person should be "entitled to the benefits of the act who is not sixty-four years of age, or not subject to some physical, mental or pecuniary disability equal to some rause known to the pension laws of the United States."

ORDERS TO NAVAL OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, June 9 .- Lieutenant Comnander Charles M. Thomas has been detached from the Naval Academy, and ordered as executive of the Hart ford; Lieutenant G. P. Wood from the Naval Academy, ordered to the Monongahela; Paymaster R. T. M. Ball has been ordered to the Nantucket; Passed Assistant-Surgeon L. B. Baldwin to the Wabash to relieve Passed Assistant-surgeon J. N. Edgar, who has been ordered to the Nantucket; Passed Assistant-Surgeon A. A. Austin

has been detached from the St. Louis, and ordered to the Naval Rendezvous at Philadelphia.

DEMOCRATIC VIEW OF SOUTHERN RIOTS. MINORITY REPORT OF THE DANFILLE INVESTIGAT-ING COMMITTEE.

Washington, June 9 .- The minority report of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections upon the Dauville riots investigation was submitted to the Senate to-day. "The general election referred to," says the report, " was a matter purely of State concern. for was it anywhere stated that the offences were committed by authority of any State law in contravention of the Constitution, or by the aid, connivance, or neglect of any officer of the State of

Virginia, but were wholly done in violation of her laws and in contempt of her authority."
But it is indirectly said by the committee that they propose no interference by actual tegislation further than by investigation to expose to public condemnation the action of the rioters in Danville, and it is also intimated that should the people of Mississippi not vote for the candidates of the Republican party in the pending Presidential election then the committee recommend a further investigation of the whole people of those States, with a view to depriving them of representation in Congress under section 2 of the 14th Amendment.

wiew to depriving them of representation in Congress under section 2 of the 14th Amendment.

A decent respect for the opinions of mankind, the report asserts, should have impelied the Republicans to conduct the investigation with fatness, and set forth its results with judicial impartiality. A glasses at the majority report would satisfy every just mind that this had not been done. The people of Danville were all the way through treated as though they were on trial with Republican Senators acting as prosecutors. Things were assumed to be true, on the rambling statements of ignorant negroes though disproved by dozens of witnesses of greater intelligence, both white and black.

The report then describes the riot from the standpoint of the minority as a parely local affair, not the result of a conspiracy. It enters at length into the history of the lawlessness of mobs in Northern cities, dwells upon crimes of violence at the North, aliades to the Cincinnati riots, the Twishoury Almshouse investigation in Massachusetts, the killing of inoffensive negroes in New-York and other Northern States, and suggests that an investigation into these matters would be as proper a subject of Congressional liquity as the investigation of the killing of four negroes in Danville.

TO PROVIDE AN INDIAN POLICY. Washington, June 9 .- A joint resolution relative to the future treatment of the Indians was introrelative to the future treatment of the Indians was introduced in the House to-day by Representative Smith, of Pennsylvania. It provides that Congress shall solemnly pledge the faith of the Nation to the Indian policy employed by the Nation of the Indian policy employed by the Nation to the Indian was introduced by the Nation to the Indian policy employed by the Indian policy employ bedied in the following platform of principles: Never break faith with the Ind ans; earry honestly into effect all treaty stipulations. Keep all intruders out of the Indian Territory. Continue the zelf-government of the civilized tribes until a change becomes manifestly necessary. Enact suitable laws to protect life and property on preservations, administer them, properly and rigidly: reservations; administer them promptly and rigidly individualize the punishment of crime; never hold th tribe hable for the crimes of its members; organize a efficient Indian police force on every reservation. Create a separate Indian Department under a civiliar secretary; have all agencies frequently in spected by appointees of the President, well paid and unconnected with the Indian Department carefully regulate the powers and duties of Indian agents give them permanent positions and liberal salaries; kee them free from political influence; let their subordinate be appointed by the Department, all questions of genera

policy and treatment to be settled by the Department; no individual experiments by theatrical agents to be permitted; abolish all privilezed traderships, absolutely destroy all tradic in figuors; control the sale of arms and again mition; let all military posts be maintained separate and apart from the Indian villages, and preserve absolute non-intercourse between the soldiers and the indians. Ramove no more tribes except where the sold and elimate require it, and the change is voluntary, civilize the Indians where they are if possible; chicate the entire Indian reservation; teach the children in manual-labor schools; make them farmers, graziers and tradesmen; cive all the bands an abundance of earlie; instruct them in the laws of health; show them hew to live; neutralize the work of the medicine man; make work compulsory. On reservations divide land in severality as soon as Indians can furm them; make them inaltenable and non-taxable for a time; sell the surplus lands for the benefit of the tribe. Give citizenship to all self-supporting Indians who policy and treatment to be settled by the Department; n

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, June 9 .- In the Senate to-day oills were reported by Mr. Garland, for the relief of the political disabilities of J. R. Waddy, of Virginia; William H. Parker, of Virginia; Robert D. Thorburn, of Virginia; James D. Johnson, of Georgia; Duncan L. Clinch, of Georgia, and others. Mr. Garland asked and obtained manimous consent to put these bills at once on their passage. Mr. Beck had no objection to their immediate onsideration, but inquired why a general bill could not be reported, covering all cases of political disabilities. The Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy, Mr. Beck said, had sat at the other end of the Capitol, and Beck said, had sat at the other end of the Capitel, and many other persons distinguished in the Confederacy had their disabilities removed. It was twenty years since the war closed an here we were still peddling out the renewal of disabilities to persons who were boys when they entered the Confederate Army.

Mr. Beck submitted a reasolation directing the Judiciary Committee to report back with its opinion thereon the bill researed to that Committee in December, 1883, providing for a general removal of political disabilities. On Mr. Ingalis's objection the resolution went ever one day.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL. WASHINGTON, June 9 .- The House to-day of gan consideration, in Committee of the Whole, of the River and Harbor Appropriation bill. Mr. Willis, of Kentucky, chairman of the Committee on Rivers and Har oers, gave an analysis of the provisions of the bill, as fol lows: 135 rivers, \$7,681,000; 104 harbors, \$3,812,100 12 channels and Inlets, \$390,000; 5 fee-harbors, \$61,000 1 breakwaters, \$165,000; 1 canal, \$300,000; 4 specia surveys, \$57,000; examinations, surveys and contin , \$125,000; total amount recommended, \$12,619. 100. The amount appropriated was 33 1-3 per cent of the estimates submitted to Congress. To show that the appropriations were for objects of National importance, he asserted that of the \$7.684.000 appropriated for 135 rivers, \$6.05.500 was given to 17 great rivers, the smaller ones receiving only from \$5.000 to \$50,000 each. Debate followed and the committee rose without action on the bill.

TO AMEND THE NATIONAL BANK LAW. Washington, June 9.-In the House to-day bill was introduced by Mr. Dingley, of Maine, to end the act authorizing the formation of Nationa Banking Associations. It provides that in all suits at law or in equity now pending or hereafter brought to enforce the liability of shareholders in National Banking Associa ious for contracts, debts and engagements of such asso ciations to the extent of the amount of their stock ciations to the extent of the amount of their stocal therein at the par value thereof in accordance with the provisions of Section 5,151 of the R-rised Statutes, the stockholders shall have the right to set up in defence thereof, an equitable discharge of that liability by a voluntary payment made before an assessment is levied upon the stock by the Controller of the Currency to enforce said liability or any other equitable defence which said stockholder may have to such suits.

### AN INTER-OCEAN WATER WAY.

Washington, June 9.-It has been reported for several weeks that Secretary Frelinghuysen had under consideration the policy of acquiring certain concessions from Nicaragua for the construction of a navigable water way across that country from ocean to ocean and that the matter had been a subject of discussion between him self and the President and other members of the Cabinet. self and the President and other members of the Caomer.

It is understood that the subject has recently taken definite form and that the Secretary, requiring a sum of
mency estimated at \$200,000 to carry his views into effect, recently communicated with a committee of the Senate on the subject. The matter was under consideration
by the Senate in secret session to-day, but no conclusion
was reached.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT. Washington, June 9.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Cap-tain William R. Livermore, Corps of Engineers, to be tain William R. Internated, Copies.
major; First-Lieutenant Joseph H. Hurst, 12th Infantry, to be captain; Second-Lieutenant Stephen C. Mills, 12th Infantry, to be filed lieutenant. Also the following to be postmasters: William Appelgate, at Red Bank, N. J.; Frederick Weed, at Ticonderogo, N. Y.

#### WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 9, 1884. GOING TO WIST POINT.—The President and the Scere carry of War will probably visit West Point during the after part of the week, to attend the graduating exer-cises of the Military Academy. THE BUREAU OF LABOR BILL.—The Chair laid before the

Senate to-day the message of the House of Representa-tives, non-concurring in the Senate's amendments to the Bureau of Labor bill. On motion of Mr. Bintr the Senate maisted on its amendments and ordered a committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two houses. SUPPLIME COURT .- In the Senate to-day there was re-

#### ACCIDENTS TO SHIPPING.

NEW-BEDFORD, June 9 .- The steamer Keystone, Wilder, New-York for Boston, with a cargo of chair, is ashore at Pasque Island. GLOUCESTER, June 9.-The disabled schooner which

was towed here on Saturday night by the Gertrude Simmens is the George Hotchkiss, of New-Haven, with lam-ber from Calais. She sprong a leak Friday afternoon off Cape Cod and filled. PROVIDENCE, June 9.—The steamer Eolus and the yacht Peri were in collision in Newport Harbor this morning.

The yacht was uninjured and the steamer was only HALIFAX, June 9 .- The bark Tatay, from Portland, Me., for Cow Bay, C. B., went ashore this morning in a thick for near Flying Point, Whitehead, Guystore County, N. 8. The latest report from there says it is blowing hard from the southwest and there is a heavy sea on.

#### OUTDOOR SPORTS.

OPENING DAY AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY. REMARKABLE PROGRAMME-INTEREST IN TER SUBURBAN.

This is the opening day of the June meeting of the Coney Island Jockey Ciub at Sheepshead Bay, and this afternoon will see the enimination of countless hopes and fears. For months the Suburban Handicap has been a great rallying-point of speculation. When the bookmakers recorded no other business, there was always some one putting money upon one or another of the sixty horses that remained in the race after the declarations had been made. Out of this number twenty still remain to face the starter, not including the entries of Pierre Lorllard. He has seven in, but last evening he had not announced what he would start. Rumor says that Aranza and Pizarro will probably be the selected ones, but it is said that all of the seven, including Iroquois, Parole and Droke Carter, are fit and well. The remaining twenty comprise many excellent horses. The Dwyers send to the post George Kinnay and Barnes. General Monroe, the winner of the Metropolitan and Westchester, will run. Heri-and-Toe, victor of the Fordham, is another good one who will help to make the battle a hard one. Blue Grass Belle, winner of the Baltimere Cup this year, is in the contest, as is also the disappointing Economy, and the stout Jack-of-Hearts. The start will be one furlong from the Judges' stand, so that the people will see the race perfectly well from start to finish. In the betting the Dwyers have the

from start to finish. In the betting the Dwyers have the call at 5 to 2 against their stable; 3 to 1 is offered against Pierre Lorilhard's lot; 5 to 1 against General Monroe, and 10 to 1 against Jack-of Hearts.

For the Foam Stakes, for two-year-olds, seventeen will run, and the starter's task will not be light. These include two Moriemers belouging to Rancocas, and two representatives of Westbrook, one of which, St. Augustine, is said to be better than Triton. The Dwyer brothers enter Elmendorf and Richmond, both victors at Jerome Park, but their creak, Detective, will not appear. Public interest contres—if the betting may be taken as a proofupon the stables of Brooklyn and Rancocas. The odds last night were—the Dwyers' lot 5 to 2, and P. Lorillard's lot 4 to 1.

There are four other races, one of a mile and a half, in which the beautiful Miss Woodford makes her first appearance this season, and ought to be an easy winner. The programme is extremely interesting. The full list is as follows:

FIRST RACE, PURSE \$500, FOR ALL AGES, 58 MILE.

er	W. J. Welch Jim Renwick 5	117
et	Pierre Lorillard, sr. Breete.	113
he		113
be		113
u.	J. B. Keene Hand of Arts 5 Wm. Jennings Tattler 3 G. L. Lorillard Glidenway 3	102
m	Wm. Jennings Miller 2	82
	SECOND RACE, PURSE \$600, 132 MILES.	
7 :	100	Weight
be	C. F. Pettingill Duke of Montalban 6	170
111	C. F. Pettingill Dake of Monday	120 113
	Dwyer Bros Siles woodlotd 5	110
te	Dwyer Bres. Mass Woudiord 4 P. Lorillard Pinafore 5 R. W. Walden Chantioner 3	98
m	R. W. WHITEHCHARLISTEE	
n-	THIRD RACE, THE FOAM STAKES, 58 MILI	l.
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p	G. L. Lordlard Souch Folus	110
	Mr. Kelso Brookwood Billet Mr. Kelso Relay Yirgil	107
nì	Dwyer Bros. Emendorf Virgit	110
	Pierrone Berg Richmond Virgit	110
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t-	W. L. Scott	107
v	J. E. Kelly Greneig	

FOURTH RACE, THE	SUBURBAN,	1 8 MILES.
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Woodiark .... SINTH EACE, STEEPLECHASE, INSIDE COURSE,

THE ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB REGATTA. The annual regatta of the Atlantic Yacht Club will be held to-day. The following are the probable starters:

Schooners-Grayling, Crasader, Clytle, Triton, Agues, Haze and Leon. Sloops—Fanny, Gracie, Mischief, Talstie, Athlon, Stella, Roamer, Enterprise, Liuda, Fanta. Crocodile, Elsphant, Phantom, Amelia, Viking, Ilderau, Nomad, Daisy, Venture, Amezon and Gleam. Nomad, Daisy. Venture, Ameron and Gleam. Cat-boats—Wander and Hypatia. The course for the schooners and first-class sloops will be from off the club house at Bay Ridge, through the Narrows and around the budy on the Scatawest Spit, thesee around the Sectional and Saudy Heok Light Ships, turning both light ships on the port hand, and returning home, going to the southward and westward of the Romer Bencon. The third-class sloops will only go around the Scottand Light Ship, and the rost of the flest will turn Budy No. 8. The yachts will be limited to the following soils: schooners—mainsail, main-topsail, main-topmast-staysail, forestaysail, foretopsail, forestaysail, jib, fring fib and jib-topsail; cabin sloops—mainsail, main-topmast-staysail, forestaysail, jib, flying jib, jib topsail and spinnaker; catboats—mainsail only.

One prize is offered for the winning yacht in each class in which at least two yachts start, and three prizes in each class in which at least seven yachts start. The Livingston Memorial prize will be awarded to the winning yacht without time allowance in second-class sloops. The schooners and first and second class sloops will sail forty miles, the third class sloops thirty-two miles, and the other yachtstwenty-four ailes. The yachts will be sailed by some member of the clab, by the owner, or by the regular sailing-master of the vessel, whose name has been filed with the corresponding secretary as such by the owner. Cat-boats-Wander and Hypatia. The course for

### NEWS ABOUT THE OARSMEN.

Wallace Ross visited Richard K. Fox yesterday morning and was handed \$2,000 in bills, his share of the purse that was offered for the Couriney-Ross boat race. The \$500 which was to have gone to the loser was paid back to Pikington & Nagle. Mr. Fox said to a TRIBUNE reporter: "The statement made by Courtney that there was no money up on this race is an absolute falsehood and he knows it. He was in my office when the money was posted by Pilkington & Nagle, and saw it put up. It is the first time that such a question has arisen in my experience as a stakeholder. If Courtney had rowed and won the race to would have received the \$2,000. So far as I am concerned, the whole business was

\$2,000. So far as I am concerned, the whole business was strictly on the square."

Mr. Fox has offered purses aggregating \$5,000, to be rowed for in a regaita open to all professional oarsmen. A number of the leading ones, including Ross, Hosmer, Lee, Peterson, Pialsied, Tesuser and Gaisel, have signified Lieft intention of entering the regaits.

A race will be rowed this afternoon between 2 and 4 o'clock, between Knauth and Murphy, two well-known Harlem River oursmen. The race will be tor \$100 a side. The start will be from the foot of West One-hundred andtwenty-fifth-st., a mile and a half up the river and return. Murphy has been training on the Harlem River, and Knauth on the Hudson. The forcest will row in a shell made by William Oliver for "Mike" Cleary, the puglist.

COLUMBIA CREWS GOING TO NEW-LONDON. The two eight-oared crews of the Columbia College Boat Club will start for New-London, Conn., tonight, to be in readiness for the races which will take place on June 18 and 25, on the River Thames. The first race will be between the 'Varsity crows of Harvard and Columbis, and the second between the Freshmen crews of the two colleges. The Columbia crews have been in constant practise all the spring and are in prime condition. Jasper Goodwin, who has coached them, says that the 'Varsity crew is light this year, the average weight being only 155 pounds, against 177 pounds last year. The average weight of against 177 pounds last year. The average weight of the Harvard crew against which it is to row is almost 180 pounds. The boys are in cool spirits, and while they are not extremely confident of winning, they expect to give a good necount of thouselves. The freshman crew is a good one, the average weight being 150 pounds. The men row well together, and their hopes are high. The steam launch belonging to the club will also go to New-London to-night

#### HOMING PIGEON FLIGHTS.

Two of the Newark Club's fifty-four birds liberated in Stenbenville. O., at 7:28 a. m. on Sunday, arrived at home that oversing. One went to the lost of Herman Lippert at 7:04 p. m. Time out, 11 hours 36 minutes; distance, 3364 miles; average speed, 851 yards. The other to the loft of A. P. Baldwin at 7:07 p. m. Time out, 11 hours 39 minutes; distance, 3364 miles; average speed, 848 yards. This is the fourth time

in seven years' trials that birds have made the journey from this station within the limits of the day of liberating.

ELEVEN INNINGS AT BASEBALL. The most exciting game of baseball that has been played at Metropolitan Park this year occurred yes-terday between the Metropolitan and Louisville nines. About 2,000 spectators were present and much enthu-siasm was manifested. Eleven innings were played besiasm was manifested. Eleven innings were played of fore the final result was reached. The Louisville nine played well, losing through their inability to but the de-ceptive curves of Keeie, the local pitcher. Orr and flot-bert made damaging errors that almost defeated the home club. The Metropolitans scored the winning runs in the eleventh mining through hits by Roseman and Hol-bert and an error by Salliyan, the catcher. The score

Metropolitan.	r.	bh	po	4.	e.	Louisville.	r.	Ib	20	a.
Nelson, a. s. Brady, r. f. Esterbrook, ib. Hoseman, c. f. Orr. 1 b. Troy, 2 b. Holbert, c. Kennedy, 1. f. Lynch, p.	31100	3 3 0 1 1 0 1	0 3 1 17 4 1 0	212107203	120302	Kine, c.f. Wolf, r. f. Browning, 3b. Latham, 1b. Maskrey, i. f. Sallivan, c. Hecker, p. Gerhardt, 2b. McL/ghlin, ss.	0000001	0 2 3 0 0 1 0 0 1	20 20 31 4 0	5 0 1 1 7 5
Totals	17	11	33	18	10	Totals	b	7	33:1	14.

Runs earned-Metropolitan, 2; Louisville, 0. First base by errors-Mstropolitan, 3; Louisville, 0. First base by Metropolitan, 3; Louisville, 3. Bases on balls, it Louisville, 2. Info on bases - Metropolitan, 4; Louisville, 1. Louisville, 2. Metropolitan, 4; Louisville, 5. Tanti base hits-Metropolitan, 6; Louisville, 9. Home tun-Keefe. Two-base hits-Roseman, 2; Browning, 2; Onthie plays-Gerhardt and Latham, Passed balls-Sullivan, 1. Titue of game-Two hours. Umpire-John Keify.

There was a heavy but time game at Wagitancon, Dark

1. Time of game-Two bours. Compile John Kenf.

There was a heavy butting game at Washington Park,
Brooklyn, between the Cinciunati and Brooklyn cinbs.
The attendance was large and the game fairly well
played. The visiting nine led throughout and won by
this seers: 

The same nines play again to-day. Philadelphia players again to-day, and again took them no camp. The score was:

New-York 0 0 2 0 3 1 1 5 0-12
Philadelphia 0 0 1 0 1 0 3 0 3 - 8
Base-hita—New-York 212, Philadelphia 10; crrors—New-

6, Philadelphia 13
Other games yesterday were: In Paliadelphia—Athletic 8, Columbus 9.
In Baltimore—Baltimore 11, Indianapolis 10, In Washington—Toledo 6, Washington 1.
In Trenton—Trenton 8, Virginia 3, Iu Pittsburg—St. Louis 9, Allegheny 3.
In Allentown—Wilmington 5, Allentown 2.
In Detroit—Buffalo 5, Detroit 3, In Providence—Boston 2, Providence 0.
In Boston—Baltimore Union 10, Boston Union 4.

OBITUARY.

NOAH HAYNES SWAYNE.

Noah Haynes Swayne, ex-Justice of the United States Supreme Court, died on Sunday night at the home of his son-in-law, Edwin Parsons, at No. 7 Madison-ave. He was born in Culpeper County, Va., on December 7, 1804. His father, Joshua Swayne, went on December 7, 1864. His father, Joshua Swayne, went there from Fennaylvania, and was a devoted member of the Society of Friends. His ancestor, Francis Swayne, came to America with Will-iam Penn, and the farm upon which be settled near Phil-adelphia is still in the hands of the Swayne family. Joshua Swayne died when Noah was four years old, but his mother was a woman of rare intelligence and character and she carefully looked after his education and that of his four older brothers and sisters. At the age of thirteen he was sent to the academy of Jacob Mendenball, at Waterford, Va., which was in high repute among the Friends. Two years later he was placed under the care Friends. Two years later he was placed under the care of Dr. George A. Thoraton, an eminent physician of Alexandria, that he might begin the study of medicine. But the death of Dr. Thoraton and other circumstances, united with the natural bent of his disposition, turned him to the study of law. He prepared for college at Alexandria, but pecuniary losses in the family prevented him from scenring a collegiate education. He began the study of law in the office of John Scott and Francis P. Brooks, at Warrenton, He

clucation. He began the study of law in the office of John Scott and Francis P. Brooks, at Wattenton. He was strongly inbued with the anti-slavery ideas of the Quakers, and as soon as he was admitted to the bar be moved to Ohio. He lived at Zauesville the year that that to clapse before he could be admitted to that State and then went to Coshocton and opened an office. Before the first year had passed Mr. Swagne was appointed prescuting attorhey of the county and held the nosition for three years. He leftly in 1826 to go into the Ohio Legislature as an ardent Democrat of the "Juferson-lan school." After serving one year he refused all other opportunities of political preferment and devoted himself to his prefession. Having been appointed United States Attorney for the District of Ohio in 1831, he removed to Columbus, where the United States Couris were then held. Two years large he was elected by the Legislature Presiding Judge of the Common Plens, but he declined the place. He married Miss Sarah Ames swayne, of Harper's Ferry, in 1832. By this marriage he came into the possession of a large number of singer, all of whom, by the common consent of the inusband and wife, were at once given their freedom.

After several more years of service as District Attorney Mr. Swayne directed his labors efficiely to his private practice until the Legislature of Ohio sposisted him, Alfrea Kelly and Gustavus Swan Pund Consissioners to to take charge of the State chi and endoayer to restaire the falling creat of the State, the also acted as a genulaer of the commission sent by the Governor to Washington to effect a settlement of the vaced question as to the boundary line between Ohio and Michigan. In 1340 he served with other "members of a committee having in contras the inquiries into the condition of the bind. He was also connected with many other similar charitable enterprises. During these years Mr. Swayne's practice had been successful and be secured a wide reputation as a jury lawyer. The trial of William Rossane and othe

and he secured a wide regulation as a jury lawyer. The trial of William Rossane and others, indicted in the United States Circuit Cenrt at Columbus, in 1853, for the burning of the steamboat Martha Washington to obtain the insurance, was one of the most celebrated cases with which he was connected. His cross-examination of Sid-ney Burton, which lasted four days, attracted much at-

ney fortion, was a set of the first law partnership was entered into with James E. Bates in 1939 and they continued together under the firm name of Swayne & Bates until 1852. Another partnership was formed with Llewellyn Baber in January, 1953, under the firm name of Swayne & Baher. This insted until 1860, when Wager Swayne, now of this city, succeeded Mr. Baber as his father's partner. The next year, however, the breaking out of the Rebelilon called Wager Swayne from law into active unlinear service. The most important of the last cases of

now of this city, succeeded Mr. Baber as his father's partner. The next year, however, the breaking out of the Rebeillon called Wager Swayne from law hito active military service. The most important of the last cases of Noah H, Swayne in which he appeared as counsel were the dugitive slave cases, exparted Lauxston, on habeas corpus, in the Supreme Court at Columbus. The result was the sustaining of the constitutionality of these laws. When the Republican party was formed Mr. Swayne's anti-slavery opinions led him to change his party arithations, and he became an ardent supporter of Fremont for the Presidency. Upon the death of Justice McLean, of the United States Suprema Court, in 1852, President Lincoln, following the decidedly expressed wishes of the Judges and lawyers of the Sixth Circuit, appointed Mr. Swayne to the place. He was unantmously confirmed and continued to discharge his duties as a Justice of that court until January, 1851, when he resigned The expressions of regret at his retirement were universal. His name as a Supreme Court Justice will be longest remembered for the part he took in the decisions rendered upon the Legal Tender acts. He dissented, with Justices Miller and Davis, from the opinion of the majority of the court holding the issue of the legal-tender greenbacks by Mr. Chase as Secretary of the Treasury to be unconstitutional. He united in the opinion of the morner decision. Another important decision in which he jouned was that affirming the constitution, and, therefore, that it need not be apportioned among the States in proportion to population.

In December, 1880, Justice Swayne presented his resignation as a member of the Supreme Court bench. A meeting of the members of the but of the Supreme Court was held to express the regret that was not direct" within the meaning of the Constitution, and, therefore, that it need not be apportioned among the states in proportion as a member of the Supreme Court bench. A meeting of the court bench, A meeting of the constitution as a member of Darfmouth and Marietta Colleges conferred on him to degree of LL D. He leaves five children—General W. Ker Swayne and Mrs. Parsons, of this city, and three son in Toledo, two of whom are lawyers and the other a mat ufacturer. The funeral will be held at Washington, at he o'clock to-morrow morning.

HENRY G. VENNOR. MONTREAL, June 9,-Henry G. Vennor, the weather prophet, died yesterday,

Mr. Vennor was born in the Province of Quebec in 1840. He was graduated from the McGili University, where he took courses in civil engineering and science. In 1865 he was appointed on the geological survey of Canada by the late Sir William Logan and he spent four months in a tent on the Great Manitoniin Island in Lake Huron, After that he explored many different sections of Canada, He also engaged in the study of ernithology and had men out at private expense making collections. In 1875, after a survey in Eastern Ontario, Mr. Vennor began making a survey in Eastern Ontario, Mr. Vennor began maxing weather predictions. He once stated that the grounds on which he made his predictions were as follows: "First, on the principle of recurring periods in the weather at irregular but ascertainable intervals; second, from a close study of charts of the winters for past sensons, subtracting a period of fifty years; third, from upward of eighteen years' out-of-tour and camp,life, and original observations of the habits of birds and autmals; fourth, from impressions latentively formed and not describable."

DR. CHARLES R. DOANE.

Dr. Charles R. Doane, vice-president of the Brooklyn Board of Education, died yesterday at his home, No. 192 Hewes st., Brooklyn, of congesiton of the brain. He was ferty-four years old, and was born to Eastham He was forty-four years old, and was born in Easthain, Mass. In 1873 he was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of this city, and began practice in Brooklys. In the war in served in the 1th New Jeraey Cavalry, and rose to the rank of Lieutenant. Since 1881 he has been a member of the Brooklyn Board of Education, and twice its vice-president. He presided at the last meeting of the Board that he attended. He left a widow and five calidren. The fuseral will be to-morrow.

RECEIVERS OF WEST SHORE.

ACTIONS IN NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY

EX-JUDGE HORACE RUSSELL AND THEODORE HOUS-TON APPOINTED.

The New-York, West Shore and Buffalo Railway has been piaced in the hands of ex-Judge Horace Russell and Theodore Houston, as receivers, on the application of the United States Trust Company, which is the trustee of its first mortgage bonds. The order was granted in the first place on Saturday night by Judge Charles F. Brown, of the Supreme Court or this State, sitting at Newburg. but no confirmation of the fact was given at the office of the company until yesterday afternoon, after a similar order had been granted by Judge Nixon, of the United States Court, at Trenton, N.J., who appointed the same persons receivers of the property of the company within the limits of that State. The officers of the company then issued a statement about the receivership. After reciting the facts of the appointments the official statement

The proceeding under which these appointments have been made is one to foreclose the mortgage, but persons who are interested in the property state that some pian of reorganization is expected to be agreed upon hereafter. Should this be done the foreclosure and sale thereunder will not be necessary. The gentlemen appointed are well known to the public. Judge Russell was formerly a Justice of the Superior Court in this city. His appointment as receiver was made in the interest of the first mortgage bondhoder, all of whom who were consulted favored it. He is a son-in-law of Judge Hilton. Mr. Theodore Houston has been connected with the New-York, West Shore and Buffalo Railway for several years, and is vice-president of the company. He is well known as an expert accountant and has had an extensive railroad experience. He is a native of Orange County in this state, and is a man of high character and acknowledged ability.

ability.

In January last, the North River Construction Company, which had built the West Shore road, went into the hands of a receiver, with a dobt due to contractors and others of about \$0,000,000. It had substantially completed the railway, and unbike many construction compalies, it labored to complete a road as perfect in all its details as the most approved methods of construction could accomplishene that could be operated at the least rossible percentage of expense. The character of the railway is proof of how theroughly this purpose was carried out.

The railway company opened for business through its entire line on the first day of January Jast. It had a year's taxes to pay, considerable expenditures to make in the way of supplying additional equipment, completing some of its stations and providing many conveniences for advantageously operating its trains. The money necessary for these purposes had to be supplied from its daily receipts. These receipts, though very satisfactory under the circumstances, have been inadequate for the following reasons: It took some time to perfect connections and trailic arrangements with the West, to secure a fair-share of the through business. The first six months of the year are always the period of least revenue. A disastrons war of rates has existed most of the time, and a rival railway has reduced the local traight trates at competing points about one-half.

Arrangements were made in the month of May by which it was believed the company would raise sufficient money. ability.

In January last, the North River Construction Company, which had built the West Shore

rates has existed most of the time, and a rown and has reduced the local freight rates at competing points about one-half.

Arrangements were made in the month of May by which it was believed the company would raise sinfletont money apon a second mortgage bond to meet all the necessities of the company, provided a majority in interest of first mortgage bondholders would fund their compons for three years. The holders of only about \$415,000,000 have thus far signed the funding agreement, though signatures are coming in duly, and no opposition to the funding has developed. The recent smanchal disturbances and the suits brought by creditors and stockholders of the construction company have made the raising of money upon junior securities at present impossible miless at a sacrifice to which the company ought not to submit. It has therefore been deemed for the best interests of all parties in ownership to place the properties of the company in the hands of receivers and under the protection of the court, and awalt a revival of traffic, a restocation of rates and a recovery from the present financial depression. This will give time for perfecting means for such moneys as the company may require.

THE ACTION A FRIENDLY ONE.

THE ACTION A PRIENDLY ONE. The action for the appointment of receivers is a friendly one, because the trustee of the first) mortgage bonds resorted to it only after the managers had aban-loued their plan of relief by means of the issue of new bonds. It was with the consent of all the prominent persons in interest, it is understood, that the United states Trust Company finally made the application.

"The road ought to have been placed in the hands of a receiver," a firm friend of the company said yesterday, at the time when the North River Construction Comsee their mistake now, but they hoped to carry out their scheme for the relief of the company. I doubted its suc-cess from the first, but they were sure that they could float the new bonds, and perhaps they would have done float the new bonds, and perhaps they would have done so if it had not been for the recent financial disturbance. The end was then inevitable and the only question was one as to to the proper time for action."

The announcement of the receivership was not made antil after the close of business at the Stock Exchange. It caused little surprise, however, because it has been expected in wall Street for some time. The bonds were not unusually active, and although they closed at the lovest point they have touched they were only 1% per cent lower than on Saturday. THE COMPANY AND PLANS FOR ITS RELIEF.

The West Shore Company was organized in February 1880, to build a line of railroad from this city to Buffalo on the west side of the Hudson River. It was to have a scanch to Albany, and at Cornwall was to connect with e New-York, Ontario and Western. The road between Weehawken and Cornwall was built by the latter comby the North River Construction Company, which was controlled by the friends of the West Shore Company. The share capital of the West Shore is \$40,000,000, and the first mortgage bonds amount to \$50,000,000. The construction company delivered the road to the radicoad company on the first of January, but still had a large claim under its centrace which garanateed it the cost of construction. The line was completed to Buffalo, but west of Syracuse it was hardly more than a single track road. Its business has been hampered by this incomplete condition and by its lack of equipment. After the North River Construction Company was placed in the hands of a receiver on January 12, a plan for the relief of the West Shore was proposed, which contemplate the lasue of \$25,000,000 second mortgage bonds. A large part of them were to be used to disclarge the debt to the construction company, but some of them were to be placed; to raise money for the completion of the road and the purchase of newequipment. The company has miss with great difficulty in the presecution of this scheme, which involved the funding of three years' compons on the first mortgage bonds. Of the \$50,000,000 g only \$15,000,000 had consented to the funding scheme when the nearness of the semi-annual interest payments made the receivership necessary. first mortgage bonds amount to \$50,000,000. The

ceivership necessary. company, who has been the leading promoter of the Weshore Railroad, said yesterday: "The reason that the application was made at Newburg was simply that the was the nearest court to New-York in whose jurisdiction the company actually owns property. We were extremely auxious to keep the action secret until the receivers had entered on legal possession of the road."

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE AFFAIRS.

A meeting of the directors of the Louisville and Nashville Rathroad Company was held yesterday, at which it was expected that some plan for the financial relief of the company would be adopted. All the memers of the board were present except W. F. Whitehouse who is in Europe. After the meeting it was officially announced that nothing had been done and that the connounced that nothing had been done and that the consideration of all plans had been postponed on account of the receipt of a cable dispatch stating that "representatives of a large amount of stock held in Europe desired to be present and to participate in the proposed reorganization." It was said also by Vice-President Carley that no changes in the Board of Directors had been made, for the same reason. That changes are likely to be made was indicated in some measure by the presence of H. Victor Newcomb, formerly president of the company, whose friends, it is said, have recently demanded a representation in the direction. Jay Gond has suggested a plan for the relief of the company which is supported by many friends of the road and may be carried into effect. It is not considered impossible, however, that all of the proposed schemes may fail of success.

THE DINSMORE SUIT NOT SETTLED.

It has been rumored for several days that the suit of William B. Dinamore, as a stockholder of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, to annul the lease of that road to the Philadelphia and Reading, had been settled, and yesterday the statement was made in Philadelphia that the suit was about to be withdrawn in consequence of the purchase by the Reading Company of Mr. Dinsmore's 2,000 shares of Jersey Central stock. These rumors are said to be without foundation, although overtures for a compromise have been made by the Reading interest. Mr. Diusmore was not in the city yesterday, but John Hoey, manager of the Adams Express Com-pany, of which Mr. Diasmore is president, said that no settlement, had been made. pany, of which are Dissance is present.

"I can state in the most positive manner," Mr. Hoey said, "that the recent rumors from Philadelphia are false. Mr. binsmore has not parted with his Jersey Central stock and the suit will be prosecuted. There is not a word of truth in any of the stories about a compromise-you may deny them in my name as strongly as you blease."

MISCELLANEOUS RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE.

The branch line of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad to Grand Island, Neb., has been completed, and trains from the Missouri River to that point began running yesterday.

#### NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION. Madison, Wis., June 9 .- A meeting of the

committees of the National Education Association, which convenes here from July 10 to the 18th, was held at the Capitol to-day, Thomas A. Bicknell, the president, Governor J. L. Busk, ex-Governor Lucius Fairchild and others being present. The report of the committee on arrange ments shows that the city can accommodate about 5,000 persons, and half that number of teachers have already registered. Letters were sent to James G. Blaine, Ben-panin F. Budler and Senator H. W. Blair invising them to be present. A congratulatory dispatch from President Bucknell was sent to Mr. Blaine in behalf of the associa-tion relative to general education and Federal aid to com-

PHILADELPHIANS BEATEN AT CRICKET. EDINBURGH, June 9.-A match game of There was only one work for all Christians to do, because ericket was played to-day between the Gentlemen of Scot- | there was only one Church. Principles never changed

land and the Philadelphia team. The former were vic-torious, winning by five wickets.

THE WEST POINT CLASS. THE COMPARATIVE STANDING OF ITS MEMBERS-

THE BEST RECORD IN CADET HISTORY. West Point, June 9.—The Academy has been quiet to-day. Not even a gun was fired, except those for sunrise and sunset. The crowd of visitors has not yet come. Occasionally a plobe is seen emerging from Treasurer Spurgin's office, where he is told by the Adjutant to leave every penny that he has, and is then piloted over to the barracks carpet-bag in hand, and begins, if he is not "found," his four-year term of schooling. In the Academic building the Third Class is struggling through their examination in mathematics and the Fourth is wading through English.

Great interest attaches to Irving Hale, who carries of the honors of the graduating class this year. He is a native of New-York State, and is twenty-two years old. In stature he stands five feet six inches, and is stoutly built with a figure well proportioned. He has a small face with a determined expression, and his bair is of the genuine blonds order. He was born in North Bloomfield. When he was tour years old he crossed the plains with his father and mother with a mule team, the journey consuming thirty days. The objective point of the Hale family was Central City, Colorado, and when the lad became seven years old, he entered the public schools of that place. In 1873 he entered the High School of Denver, and there took the highest honors in his class, which was the first class that ever graduated in that Territory. He is an only son. His father, H. M. Hale, is a teacher. He has been the State Superintendent of Schools of Colorado for four years, and is now a Regent of the Colorado University. The boy's record surpasses that of any other cadet who has ever graduated from this Academy.

The First Class studies are engineering, ordnanea and gunnery, law and Spanish. At the end of their recitations the boys stood as given below in the four different studies, and the graduations will not materially change the order as given:

Engineering—Hale, Chittenden, Gaillard, Gillette, Sanford, Taylor, Sibert, Conklin, Simpson, Foote, Corthell, Sturgis, Lewis, Cabell, Hatch, Laud, Benton, Palmer, Babbitt, Hutcheson, Sayre, Gallagher, Richardson, Cole, Dentler, Thompson, Robins, Morse, Bellinger, Shanks, Cress, Styer, Ayer, Noble, Eughes, Knight, Clarke.

Ordnance and Gunnery—Hale, Gaillard, Sanford, team, the journey consuming thirty days. The ob-

Palmer, Babbitt, Hutcheson, Sayre, Gallagher, Richardson, Cole. Dentler, Thompson, Robins, Morse, Bellinger, Shanks, Cross, Styer, Ayer, Noble, Hughes, Knight, Clarke.

Ordnance and Gunnery—Hale. Gaillard, Sanford, Taylor, Chittenden, Sibert, Conklin, Ladd, Gillette, Foore, Lewis, Corthell, Hatch, Gallagher, Palmer, Simpson, Sturgis, Cole, Benton, Babbitt, Sayre, Morse, Richardson, Cabell, Styer, Dentler, Hutcheson, Shanks, Cress, Noble, Robins, Thompson, Ayer, Hughes, Bellinger, Knight, Clarke.

Spanish—Sanford, Hale, Palmer, Corthell, Foots, Gaillard, Chittenden, Sayre, Gillette, Sibert, Conklin, Sturgis, Taylor, Gallagher, Styer, Lewis, Cress, Cabell, Knight, Cole, Ayer, Babbitt, Hatch, Hutcheson, Dentler, Ladd, Robins, Shanks, Benton, E. S. Richardson, Clarke, Bellinger, Simpson, Noble, Hughes, Thompson, Morse.

Law—Hale, Sanford, Benion, Palmer, Foote, Hatch, Lewis, Taylor, Gaillard, Gillette, Chittenden, Corthell, Gallagher, Richardson, Robins, Babbitt, Dentler, Thompson, Bellinger, Cabell, Sayre, Cress, Ayer, Siger, Noble, Hutcheson, Morse, Shanks, Knight, Hughes, Clarke.

The exercise in pontoon bridge building took place at 5 p. m. before the Board of Visitors. The pontoons floated in the Hudson just in front of the sea coast battery. The practice is one of the severest through which, the wards of the Nation are obliged to go. Two bridges were constructed, one being of canvass pontoon boats, and large government teams were driven over them to test their strength. The work was performed with great precision and rapidity.

DE, ROBINSON TO LEAVE THE PRESEYTERY,

DE. ROBINSON TO LEAVE THE PRESBYTERY. HE WISHES TO BECOME A CONGREGATIONALIST-

HIS ACTION DISCUSSED. At the meeting of the Presbytery of New-York in the Scotch Church yesterday, the Rev. Dr. Charles S. Robinson presented a request for a letter of withdrawal. He stated that his purpose was to become a member of the Manhattan Congregational Association. Dr. Robinson is the well-known paster of the Memorial Presbyterian Church at Madison-ave. and Fifty-third-st., and his announcement was a surprise. Dr. Robinson broke the silence;

My reasons for this are simply personal. I am now in perfect health, and I have a few more years to live that I believe can be made more useful by this step. I should like to have this matter settled at once.

the to have this matter settled at once.

Dr. Howard Crosby—This is like a thunder-clap from a clear sky. I had no knowledge that our brother had intended such a change. He is one of our best members, and the fact stargers us. I have too great confidence in his purposes to do what is best to put any obstacles in his way. It is with sorrow that I second his request.

Dr. Wilson—There is an interest at stake besides Dr. Robinson's; his church must be considered.

Dr. Stoddart—I do not think it would be right to take settor in his matter in the present form. Dr. Stoddart-I do not think it would be right to take action in this matter in the present form.

Mr. Pake-I hope Brother Robinson will reconsider this action. I have seen him pressed to the wall by the Presbytery and have felt for him. I think he has the personal sympathy of all the Presbytery.

Dr. Robinson-There is too quich assumption in this. When a man has become worried or troubled you had best to let him manage his own affairs. I don't think my church has the slightest idea of going with me.

Dr. Crosby-We have ne right to deay his letter.

A motion was adopted referring the action to the following committee: Dr. E. N. White, George Alex-

the following committee: Dr. E. N. White, George Alexander, S. D. Alexander, G. L. Shearer and L. H. Marling. Dr. Robinson was a delegate to the General Assembly which met regularly in Saratoga, and his action caused

When Dr. Hall's church was built Dr. Robinson felt it to be a mistake. It has undoubtedly been amistake to crowd so many of our churches on one or two avenues. Dr. Robinson was born in Bennington, Vt., in 1829. He was graduated from Williams College in 1849 and then attended the Union and Princeton Theological Seminaries. He began his preaching in Troy, N. Y., later became pastor of the First Presbyterean Church of Brooklyn, and subsequently of the American Chapel in Parts. He came to the Memorial Church in 1871, and besides his pastoral work has done considerable literary work. For some time he edited The Illustrated Christian Weekly and has for several years written a weekly exposition on the Bible lesson for The Sanday School Times. He has also written frequent letters to The Congregationalist and other religious papers.

The Presbytery, sifter an animated discussion, rescinded the motion allowing the Rev. Mr. Moment to place his church at Lexington-ave, and Seventy-sixth-st. He was graduated from Williams College in 1849 and then

MR. BEECHER TALKS TO THE BAPTISTS. CHANGES DURING HIS LIPETIME-HE WILL STAND

BY THE FLAG. The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher yesterday addressed the Baptist ministers. The rooms were crowded and Mr. Beecher was frequently applauded. He said in

dressed the Baptist munisters. The rooms were crowded and Mr. Beecher was frequently applauded. He said in part:

The platform is a little narrow but I will do my oest. I feel more at home among Baptist ministers than with most denominations. I shall presume to be a kind of spect to wind up a thread I did not spin. It is now fifty years since I began to preach, and a little over seventy since I began to oreathe. I want to show you now many things may happen in one man's life and the changes that edence, politics and retirion have undergone in that period. On my way to the West a stage-driver showed me a bank of earth that was being raised which "he guessed was a railway." This tron road has been the means of the development of civilization and religion. What an influence it has had in peace and war! Electrical machinery has become the postboy of creation and it is now in the eve of a development as great as steam itself. In scientific thought the atomic theory of development has become the basis of the most important sciences. We no longer trust the erring linger to record for us, but photography presents things as they are—the sun himself sots for a picture and makes a homely one. The war of 1812 occurred about the time that I was under way. [Langhter.] Waterloo has been fought since. The partition of Poland has changed the map of Europe, Italy has been regenerated, the great German Empire has arisen, and the progress of the vote among the common people has made it a safety valve to let off their excitement.

All New-England, when I was a boy, was aroused with religious revivals, following upon Jonathan Edwards and Whitefield. I used to think Heaven and hell were both after me and hell their excitement.

All New-England, when I was a boy, was aroused with religious merivals following upon Jonathan Edwards and Whitefield. I used to think Heaven and hell were both after me and hell lifety to get me. Laughter.] Princ eton and another with constant debate in the colleges. My father used to constant debate in the c

one of the ministers asked: "Do you intend to stand by the old Republican flag Mr. Beochert"

I shall stand by the flag, but not by Mr. Blaine." PERE HYACINTHE'S WIFE ON REFORM.

Madame Emilie Hyacinthe Loyson, the wife of Père Hyacunthe, talked to an andience of women yes-terday at Calvary Chapel, Fourth-ave, and Twenty-firstst., on Catholic Reform. She talked in English. She was dressed entirely in black and remained scated while talking. After reviewing the work that her order had done and describing the difficulties that stood in the way, Madame Loyson spoke in behalf of concentration of forces to accomplish the end desired. She believed that the days of animosity had gone by among Christians.